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CURRENT PREVALENCE OF COMMUNICABLE DISEASES IN THE UNITED STATES ¹

August 9–September 5, 1936

Poliomyelitis.—Poliomyelitis still continued above normal in the East South Central region; for the 4 weeks ended September 5, Tennessee reported 85 cases; Alabama, 64; Mississippi, 54; and Kentucky, 22. Other regions reported about the normal seasonal increase that might be expected. In preceding years the summer rise of poliomyelitis has usually reached its peak during this period.

The total number of cases reported for the country as a whole was 626. In 1935 there were 3,625 cases reported for this period and in 1934 the number of cases totaled 1,251. In 1935 an epidemic that began in South Carolina and spread into other States along the Atlantic coast reached its peak during this period, as did also an epidemic in 1934 that began in California and extended into other western States. In 1933 a minor epidemic was in progress at this time in the North Atlantic States and a total of 1,413 cases was reported, while a more severe epidemic in those same regions in 1931 was mostly responsible for a total of approximately 5,000 cases during this period. In 1932 the number of reported cases totaled 986, the highest incidence occurring in States along the Atlantic coast.

Meningococcus meningitis.—The reported incidence of meningococcus meningitis for the current period was 220 cases, a decline of about 25 percent from the preceding 4-week period. The incidence was below that for the corresponding period in 1935, when 268 cases were reported. For this period in 1934, 1933, and 1932 the numbers of cases totaled 129, 129, and 160, respectively. The South Central and Mountain and Pacific regions reported slight increases over last year, but in all other regions the disease was less prevalent during the current period than last year.

Typhoid fever.—The number of cases of typhoid fever reported for the current 4-week period was 2,355, the lowest incidence recorded

¹ From the Office of Statistical Investigations, U. S. Public Health Service. These summaries include only the eight important communicable diseases for which the Public Health Service receives weekly telegraphic reports from the State Health officers. The number of States included for the various diseases are as follows: Typhoid fever, 48; poliomyelitis, 48; meningococcus meningitis, 48; smallpox, 48; measles, 47; diphtheria, 48; scarlet fever, 48; influenza, 44 States and New York City. The District of Columbia is counted as a State in these reports.

for this period in the 8 years for which these data are available. All regions except the Middle Atlantic reported a decrease from last year's figures. In the East North Central, South Atlantic, and South Central regions the incidence was the lowest in recent years, while in other regions it fell slightly below the average for several preceding years. Pennsylvania, with 117 cases as compared with 81 last year, and New Jersey, with 59 as compared with 37, seemed mostly responsible for a more than 20 percent increase over last year in the Middle Atlantic region.

Scarlet fever.—The incidence of scarlet fever continued to decline. The number of cases (3,472) reported for the 4 weeks ended September 5 represented more than 15 percent decrease from the average incidence for this period in the 5 preceding years. In the North Atlantic and North Central regions the incidence was about normal, while in the South Atlantic and South Central regions it was the lowest for this period in recent years. In the Mountain and Pacific regions the number of cases was about 15 percent below that for last year, but in both years the incidence was somewhat above the seasonal expectancy.

Measles.—The usual seasonal decline of measles continued through the 4 weeks ended September 5. The number of cases (1,861) was about 15 percent below the average incidence for the relatively normal measles years of 1929-33, inclusive. For this period in 1935 and 1934 the number of cases totaled 2,909 and 3,135, respectively.

Influenza.—For the current 4-week period 834 cases of influenza were reported, as compared with 1,257, 1,515, and 1,301 for the corresponding period in the years 1935, 1934, and 1933, respectively. The situation was very favorable in all sections of the country.

Diphtheria.—The comparison of current reports of diphtheria with those for previous years continued to be favorable. The number of cases reported for the 4 weeks ended September 5 was 1,393, as compared with 2,058, 1,975, and 2,692 for the corresponding period in the years 1935, 1934, and 1933, respectively. In the Mountain and Pacific regions the incidence closely approximated that of last year, while in all other regions it was considerably below that of last year. For the country as a whole the current incidence was the lowest in the 8 years for which these data are available.

Smallpox.—For the country as a whole the incidence of smallpox still continued to be the highest in recent years. The reported cases for the current period total 141 as against 117, 70, and 83 for the corresponding period in the 3 preceding years, regressively. The incidence was still confined to the North Central and Mountain and Pacific regions. Of the total number of cases, Montana reported 58, Minnesota, 11; Wyoming, 10; Washington and Iowa, 9 each. No cases were reported from States along the Atlantic coast and only 2 from the South Central regions.

Mortality, all causes.—The average mortality rate from all causes in large cities for the 4 weeks ended September 5, as reported by the Bureau of the Census, was 10.1 per 1,000 inhabitants (annual basis). The rates for the corresponding period in 1935, 1934, and 1933 were 9.6, 9.7, and 9.3, respectively.

The higher death rates during the first 3 weeks of the period, 10.2, 10.3, and 10.3, were apparently due to the heat. During this period, cities in the South Central regions and those in the southern part of the East North Central region showed the largest excesses in mortality; during the more severe heat wave of the preceding 4-week period cities in the northern part of North Central regions were most affected. For a few cities the rates during the current period were more than double those of last year, and in a very considerable number they were as much as 50 percent above those of last year. During the last week of the period the rate dropped to 9.6, which was about normal.

ACUTE RESPONSE OF GUINEA PIGS TO VAPORS OF SOME NEW COMMERCIAL ORGANIC COMPOUNDS

XIII. METHYL FORMATE¹

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This report on the acute response of guinea pigs to methyl formate vapor is the thirteenth of a series of similar reports (1) which deal with studies pertinent to establishing a criterion of the toxicity of some chemical products which have recently become commercially available for industrial application.

The investigation of methyl formate was undertaken at the request of the General Electric Co. and was conducted jointly with the United States Bureau of Mines at its Pittsburgh Experiment Station.

SCOPE OF WORK

The scope of the work included a study of the toxicity and physiological response of guinea pigs exposed to vapors of methyl formate. Only acute effects as produced by a single exposure were studied. The experiments were planned to cover a range of concentrations

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which would produce but slight or no response, moderate response and serious response.

CHEMICAL AND PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

The methyl formate used was bought under specifications for refrigeration use, which required 95 percent to distill between 31.5° and 32.2°C., and the remainder between 32.2° and 33.5° C. Methyl formate, HCOOCH_3 , is a colorless liquid with an ethereal odor. The boiling point of the pure compound is 31.8° C.; the specific gravity is 0.975, 20°/4° C.; and vapor pressure 476.4 mm of mercury at 20° C.

USE OF METHYL FORMATE

Methyl formate is used in fumigants. It has also been considered for use as a high boiling refrigerant for household appliances. The extent of its present use for these purposes is not known to the authors.

TEST APPARATUS

The apparatus for preparing methyl formate vapor-air mixtures which were within or near the inflammable range was the same as that described in a previous report on ethylene dichloride (1), except that the constant flow of liquid methyl formate was obtained with a floating siphon similar to that described by Sullivan (2). For concentrations safely below the lower limit of inflammability the 1,000-cubic-foot chamber described in a previous report (3) was used.

COMPUTATION AND ANALYSIS OF VAPOR-AIR MIXTURES

The concentrations of vapor in air were estimated for control purpose in creating experimental conditions by computation from the quantity of air flowing through the meter and the quantity of liquid entering the vaporizing system. In those experiments performed in a static atmosphere in the 1,000-cubic-foot chamber the calculations were based on amount of liquid vaporized and the volume of the chamber. The computed values were frequently checked by analysis, using air-equilibrated activated charcoal to adsorb the gas from a measured volume of the vapor-air mixture and determining the gain in weight. It was, however, necessary in this case to modify the usual adsorption train by the removal of the soda lime, as the latter caused hydrolysis of the methyl formate.

PROCEDURE FOR EXPOSING ANIMALS

All exposures to a given test condition were made with groups of six guinea pigs. The small chamber used for dealing with explosive mixtures accommodated only one group of six, but as many as four groups were simultaneously exposed in the large chamber. The individual groups were removed at predetermined intervals.

DESCRIPTION AND CARE OF ANIMALS

The description and care of animals were the same as described in the report on ethylene dichloride (1).

RESULTS OF TESTS

This report presents the summarized results pertinent to signs or symptoms, fatality, and gross pathology.

OBJECTIVE SYMPTOMS

Control animals.—No signs or symptoms were exhibited by the control guinea pigs taken at random from the stock animals used in these tests. No deaths occurred.

Exposed animals.—The signs or symptoms exhibited by animals exposed to methyl formate vapor in the order of their occurrence were as follows: Nasal and eye irritation, manifested by rubbing the nose with the forepaws and squinting; lacrimation; retching movements; static and motor ataxia; marked respiratory effects; apparent unconsciousness; incoordination of extremities; and death. Table 1 gives the average time necessary to produce these symptoms by various concentrations of methyl formate vapor in air. The figures given indicate the average time for occurrence of the symptom excepting those in parentheses which indicate that the particular symptom did not occur in the maximum period of exposure as given.

TABLE 1.—Signs and symptoms produced in guinea pigs exposed to vapors of methyl formate

Type of symptom	Concentration of vapor in percent by volume				
	5.0	2.5	1.0	0.35	0.15
	Duration of exposure, minutes				
Nasal irritation (rubbing nose).....	1-2	2	2	3	5
Eye irritation (squinting).....	2-3	2-3	2-3	3-10	1 (480)
Lacrimation.....	2-3	2-3	2-3	1 (480)	1 (480)
Retching, spasmodic contraction of abdominal wall, head lifted, mouth open.....	4-5	4-10	6-15	10-30	1 (480)
Slow, deep respiration.....	15-20	20-40	75-120	1 (480)	1 (480)
Incoordination.....	10-20	30-40	120-135	1 (480)	1 (480)
Narcosis.....	20-25	40-50	120-150	1 (480)	1 (480)
Uncoordinated scratching movement of extremities.....	20-25	50-70	120-150	1 (480)	1 (480)
Death.....	25-35	50-72	150-175	1 (480)	1 (480)

¹Not observed during maximum exposure as given in parentheses.

The only abnormal sign observed during or following an exposure of 480 minutes to 0.15 percent methyl formate vapor in air was nasal irritation as evidenced by rubbing nose. An exposure of 480 minutes to 0.35 percent produced both nasal and eye irritation, and retching, but no further manifestations. Exposure to 1 percent methyl formate vapor produced nasal irritation in 2 minutes; eye irritation and

lacrimation in 2 to 3 minutes; retching in 6 to 15 minutes; respiratory changes in 75 to 120 minutes; incoordination in 120 to 135 minutes; narcosis and uncoordinated movements of extremities in 120 to 150 minutes; and death in 150 to 175 minutes. The time for the occurrence of these signs or symptoms, with the exception of nasal and eye irritation and lacrimation, decreased with increase in concentration, and death was produced in 50 to 72 minutes' exposure to 2.5 percent, and in 25 to 35 minutes' exposure to 5 percent methyl formate vapor in air.

GROSS PATHOLOGY

Control animals.—The 15 control animals killed for autopsy exhibited no significant gross pathology.

Exposed animals.—Exposures of 25 to 35 minutes to 5 percent vapor, 50 to 72 minutes to 2.5 percent vapor, and 150 to 175 minutes to 1 percent vapor produced death at the end of exposure (see fig. 1). The gross pathological findings in these animals were intense congestion, emphysema, and edema of the lungs. A frothy, bloody exudate was present on cut surface of the lung. The kidneys and liver were deep red to purple in color, and the cut section was red and dripped blood. The meningeal vessels of the brain and surface vessels of the adrenals were congested. The finest radicles, which are not readily observed in controls, were visible.

Exposure of 10 minutes to 5 percent, 30 minutes to 2.5 percent, 30 and 60 minutes to 1.0 percent, and 180 and 480 minutes to 0.35 percent did not produce death (see fig. 1). A mild degree of gross pathology was found in some of the animals killed immediately after exposure. The findings were principally slight congestion, emphysema, and edema of the lungs, slight hyperemia of the liver and kidneys, and a slight congestion of the surface vessels of the brain and adrenals. These findings were absent in animals of the same groups killed 4 to 10 days following exposure, with the exception of the group exposed for 10 minutes to 5 percent; a slight congestion and edema of the lungs was noted in animals of this group killed 4 days after exposure and areas of consolidation in the lungs and hyperemia of the other organs in those killed 8 days following the exposure.

No gross pathological changes were found in animals exposed for 30 and 60 minutes to 0.35 percent and 180 minutes and 480 minutes to 0.15 percent vapor, either immediately after exposure or after 4 and 8 days. Also no deaths occurred.

SUMMARY OF FATALITY AND PHYSIOLOGICAL RESPONSE

Figure 1 shows graphically the fatality and summary of the response of guinea pigs exposed to methyl formate vapor in air. The results of each experiment are designated by a symbol which represents one of

four degrees of severity. The symbols represent the most severe response for a majority or at least 3 of a group of 6 animals exposed to a given condition. The response of none of the animals deviated markedly from that which is representative of the group. In addition to representing the response of each group by symbols, the symbols have been separated into three general fields or zones of probable response.

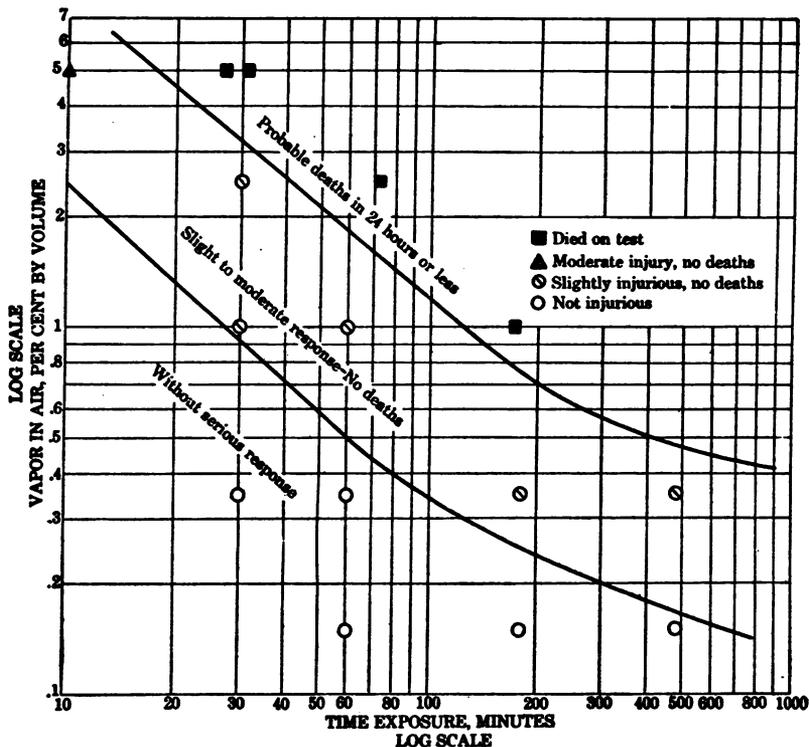


FIGURE 1.—Acute effects of exposure of guinea pigs to methyl formate vapor in air

Table 2 gives concentrations obtained by direct experiment or extrapolated from table 1 and figure 1 which produce the degrees of response generally reported for noxious gases. These data may be compared with toxicological data for other compounds (1, 4, 5, 6, 7).

TABLE 2.—Acute effects of exposure of guinea pigs to methyl formate vapor in air

Acute effects after various periods of exposure	Concentration, percent by volume in air
Kills in 20 to 30 minutes.....	5.0
Dangerous to life in 30 to 60 minutes.....	1.5-2.5
Maximum amount for 60 minutes without serious disturbance.....	.5
Maximum amount for several hours without serious disturbance.....	.15- .20

CAUSE OF DEATH DURING EXPOSURE

It is believed that death was due primarily to irritation of the lungs. This is evidenced by the finding of emphysema, congestion, and edema of the lungs. There was slight congestion of the brain, probably indicative of a narcotic action. However, this action was apparently less important than the lung irritation.

WARNING PROPERTIES AND HAZARDS OF ACUTE POISONING

Men exposed for 1 minute to 0.15 percent vapor in air noticed the pleasant ethereal odor of methyl formate, but experienced no nasal or eye irritation or other signs or symptoms. While the odor of methyl formate is distinct and noticeable in concentrations which are relatively safe from the standpoint of producing acute poisoning, owing to its pleasant nature and the occurrence of olfactory fatigue it is doubtful whether the odor of methyl formate will serve as an effective warning of harmful conditions of exposure.

WARNING PROPERTIES AND EXPLOSION HAZARDS

The lower limit of inflammability of methyl formate is about 5 percent (8). This concentration is readily detectable by odor and irritation properties.

COMPARISON WITH TOXICITY REPORTED IN THE LITERATURE

Little published information on the toxicity of methyl formate has come to the attention of the authors. Chlopin (9) includes it in a table of coefficients of the relative toxicities of gases and vapors on the scale chlorine=1. On that basis a coefficient of 2.6 is assigned methyl ester of formic acid (methyl formate). Using the figures given in various reports (4, 5, 6, 7) for the toxicity of chlorine, it would appear that the toxicity for methyl formate as indicated by Chlopin is many times greater than that found in the experimental work performed by the Bureau of Mines. The reason for this disagreement is not apparent. Flury and Zernik (7), in their book "Schädliche Gase", report results obtained using a 90 to 95 percent preparation. Their results are similar to those obtained by the authors. Duquenois and Revel (10) have reported a number of cases of poisoning from using a mixture of methyl and ethyl formates and methyl and ethyl acetates, and also results obtained using frogs as experimental animals. As no concentrations are given, comparison with their work cannot be made. The Underwriters' Laboratories (11) also conducted experiments on the acute toxicity of methyl formate. They used concentrations of 0.9 to 1 percent and 2 to 2.5 percent. No deaths were produced in their experiments by an

exposure of 120 minutes to 1 percent although the animals were severely affected; in the Bureau of Mines tests death occurred after 150 to 172 minutes. An exposure to 2 to 2.5 percent for 60 minutes (Underwriters' Laboratories) caused the death of 2 out of 3 guinea pigs within 14 hours after termination of exposure, and death of 1 out of 3 guinea pigs within 14 hours after termination of a 120 minute exposure; in the Bureau experiments death was produced during exposure to 2.5 percent in from 50 to 72 minutes. Although there are some differences in the time recorded for the appearance of some of the symptoms, especially incoordination (probably due to a different interpretation of this response), data on other symptoms and the time for the occurrence of death agree satisfactorily.

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

The acute physiological response of guinea pigs exposed to air containing methyl formate vapor was determined. The concentrations of vapor and periods of exposure range from those which produce death in a few minutes to those which produce no apparent effect after several hours. The signs of response and the fatality and gross pathology are given.

1. In their order of occurrence the symptoms produced in guinea pigs were nose and eye irritation, retching movement, incoordination, narcosis accompanied by uncoordinated movements of the extremities, and death.

2. Methyl formate vapor was found to be irritating to the lungs. Congestion and edema were the most constant and prominent findings after exposure which resulted in death. A hyperemia of the liver and kidneys and congestion of the surface vessels of the brain and adrenals usually accompanied the lung changes. Lung irritation was frequently found immediately after exposure which did not cause death, but was absent in animals examined 4 to 10 days following exposure.

3. The summarized physiological responses for a single exposure are as follows: 5 percent kills in 20 to 30 minutes, 1.5 to 2.5 percent is dangerous in 30 to 60 minutes, 0.5 percent is considered the maximum amount for 60 minutes' exposure without serious disturbances, and 0.15 to 0.20 percent is the maximum amount for exposure for several hours without serious disturbances.

4. The odor of methyl formate is distinct in relatively safe concentrations, but owing to its pleasant nature and the occurrence of olfactory fatigue the possibility of an explosion hazard should be recognized and the material handled with proper precautions.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

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DEATHS DURING WEEK ENDED SEPTEMBER 5, 1936

[From the Weekly Health Index, issued by the Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce]

	Week ended Sept. 5, 1936	Correspond- ing week, 1935
Data from 86 large cities of the United States:		
Total deaths.....	6,900	6,739
Deaths per 1,000 population, annual basis.....	9.6	9.4
Deaths under 1 year of age.....	491	497
Deaths under 1 year of age per 1,000 estimated live births.....	44	46
Deaths per 1,000 population, annual basis, first 36 weeks of year.....	12.4	11.6
Data from industrial insurance companies:		
Policies in force.....	68,372,148	67,556,789
Number of death claims.....	10,527	8,150
Death claims per 1,000 policies in force, annual rate.....	8.1	6.3
Death claims per 1,000 policies, first 36 weeks of year, annual rate.....	10.1	9.9

PREVALENCE OF DISEASE

No health department, State or local, can effectively prevent or control disease without knowledge of when, where, and under what conditions cases are occurring

UNITED STATES

CURRENT WEEKLY STATE REPORTS

These reports are preliminary, and the figures are subject to change when later returns are received by the State health officers

Reports for Weeks Ended Sept. 12, 1936, and Sept. 14, 1935

Cases of certain communicable diseases reported by telegraph by State health officers for weeks ended Sept. 12, 1936, and Sept. 14, 1935

Division and State	Diphtheria		Influenza		Measles		Meningococcus meningitis	
	Week ended Sept. 12, 1936	Week ended Sept. 14, 1935	Week ended Sept. 12, 1936	Week ended Sept. 14, 1935	Week ended Sept. 12, 1936	Week ended Sept. 14, 1935	Week ended Sept. 12, 1936	Week ended Sept. 14, 1935
New England States:								
Maine.....		3				15	0	0
New Hampshire.....					2		0	1
Vermont.....		2				3	0	0
Massachusetts.....	6	6			30	17	1	2
Rhode Island.....		2			1	2	0	1
Connecticut.....	4	1		1	4	4	0	0
Middle Atlantic States:								
New York.....	10	22	17	13	44	65	10	18
New Jersey.....	2	7	7	7	20	10	2	6
Pennsylvania.....	11	23			14	32	5	8
East North Central States:								
Ohio.....	14	21	14	43	9	13	2	2
Indiana.....	10	24	9	18	3		1	3
Illinois.....	19	45	3	5	6	18	3	2
Michigan.....	12	9		1	9	10	3	2
Wisconsin.....	2	2	6	28	12	44	1	2
West North Central States:								
Minnesota.....	5	6	2		6	6	0	3
Iowa.....	2	19		2		1	1	0
Missouri.....	10	37	14	45		33	2	1
North Dakota.....	1	3	5		1	7	0	2
South Dakota.....					2		0	0
Nebraska.....	6	11			5	1	0	0
Kansas.....	9	10	1	2	4	4	0	0
South Atlantic States:								
Delaware.....							0	0
Maryland ¹	4	14	1		9	2	3	1
District of Columbia.....	9	15					1	2
Virginia.....	33	21			7	6	3	2
West Virginia.....	7	32	14	28		3	3	2
North Carolina ¹	65	41	6	8		2	4	0
South Carolina.....	18	13	67	112		1	1	0
Georgia ⁴	28	36					0	1
Florida ⁴	10	3		1	3	1	0	0
East South Central States:								
Kentucky.....	9	29		7	17	1	10	0
Tennessee.....	29	39	7	17	3	2	5	7
Alabama ⁴	31	34	13	31		2	2	0
Mississippi ⁴	15	21					2	0

See footnotes at end of table.

Cases of certain communicable diseases reported by telegraph by State health officers for weeks ended Sept. 12, 1936, and Sept. 14, 1935—Continued

Division and State	Diphtheria		Influenza		Measles		Meningococcus meningitis	
	Week ended Sept. 12, 1936	Week ended Sept. 14, 1935	Week ended Sept. 12, 1936	Week ended Sept. 14, 1935	Week ended Sept. 12, 1936	Week ended Sept. 14, 1935	Week ended Sept. 12, 1936	Week ended Sept. 14, 1935
West South Central States:								
Arkansas.....	17	29	3	9			0	0
Louisiana ¹	7	10	17	19		8	1	0
Oklahoma ²	10	14	7	13	1	1	0	1
Texas ³	33	41	24	16	9		1	1
Mountain States:								
Montana.....	8	1		1	1	3	0	1
Idaho.....	1			2			0	0
Wyoming.....	1					2	0	0
Colorado.....		7			2	4	0	0
New Mexico.....	2	11			3	1	0	0
Arizona.....	3		23	3	1	1	0	3
Utah ⁴					3	1	0	0
Pacific States:								
Washington.....		2			18	11	0	0
Oregon.....	1		1	7	3	34	1	0
California ⁵	22	31	18	9	18	60	0	5
Total.....	486	697	289	433	273	433	68	80
First 37 weeks of year⁶.....	16, 675	20, 474	142, 573	105, 458	271, 581	697, 775	6, 191	4, 434

Division and State	Poliomyelitis		Scarlet fever		Smallpox		Typhoid fever	
	Week ended Sept. 12, 1936	Week ended Sept. 14, 1935	Week ended Sept. 12, 1936	Week ended Sept. 14, 1935	Week ended Sept. 12, 1936	Week ended Sept. 14, 1935	Week ended Sept. 12, 1936	Week ended Sept. 14, 1935
New England States:								
Maine.....	4	12	6	7	0	0	0	4
New Hampshire.....	0	4	3	0	0	0	0	0
Vermont.....	0	2	1	1	0	0	0	0
Massachusetts.....	4	143	34	55	0	0	6	3
Rhode Island.....	0	36	5	3	0	0	3	0
Connecticut.....	0	38	10	22	0	0	2	3
Middle Atlantic States:								
New York.....	11	285	100	123	0	0	20	44
New Jersey.....	1	54	17	43	0	0	19	8
Pennsylvania.....	7	38	82	119	0	0	43	52
East North Central States:								
Ohio.....	18	10	83	94	0	1	69	41
Indiana.....	2	3	26	47	0	0	13	13
Illinois.....	52	18	66	200	3	0	20	19
Michigan.....	2	65	47	55	0	0	14	8
Wisconsin.....	4	8	55	58	1	2	1	3
West North Central States:								
Minnesota.....	1	8	19	45	0	0	0	7
Iowa.....	7	4	24	29	1	0	2	5
Missouri.....	5	4	18	46	0	0	31	20
North Dakota.....	0	0	4	10	0	1	1	2
South Dakota.....	0	2	10	11	0	5	3	1
Nebraska.....	3	0	5	20	1	0	1	0
Kansas.....	5	1	26	37	0	0	9	10
South Atlantic States:								
Delaware.....	0	0			0	0	1	1
Maryland ¹¹	1	7	15	21	0	0	11	15
District of Columbia.....	0	9	10	5	0	0	1	1
Virginia.....	2	21	11	28	0	0	27	31
West Virginia.....	4	8	30	42	0	0	23	23
North Carolina ¹²	2	14	23	44	0	1	13	28
South Carolina.....	0	0	5	2	0	0	16	15
Georgia ¹³	12	2	2	9	0	0	38	34
Florida ¹⁴	0	0	2	8	0	0	2	3

See footnotes at end of table.

Cases of certain communicable diseases reported by telegraph by State health officers for weeks ended Sept. 12, 1936, and Sept. 14, 1935—Continued

Division and State	Poliomyelitis		Scarlet fever		Smallpox		Typhoid fever	
	Week ended Sept. 12, 1936	Week ended Sept. 14, 1935	Week ended Sept. 12, 1936	Week ended Sept. 14, 1935	Week ended Sept. 12, 1936	Week ended Sept. 14, 1935	Week ended Sept. 12, 1936	Week ended Sept. 14, 1935
East South Central States:								
Kentucky.....	1	18	28	48	0	0	43	38
Tennessee.....	21	4	25	56	0	0	44	37
Alabama ¹	15	1	11	17	0	0	28	11
Mississippi ^{1,2}	5	0	8	12	1	0	24	9
West South Central States:								
Arkansas.....	0	3	3	8	0	0	17	11
Louisiana ¹	1	1	4	3	0	0	26	17
Oklahoma ³	1	0	6	9	0	0	28	20
Texas ⁴	1	1	19	17	0	0	29	46
Mountain States:								
Montana.....	1	0	11	21	10	0	6	3
Idaho.....	2	0	1	1	0	0	1	6
Wyoming.....	1	0	6	4	0	0	1	0
Colorado.....	4	0	8	13	2	0	2	0
New Mexico.....	0	0	5	3	0	0	10	23
Arizona.....	0	4	1	6	0	0	0	3
Utah ⁵	1	0	13	16	1	0	1	0
Pacific States:								
Washington.....	2	0	13	17	2	5	5	6
Oregon.....	2	2	10	33	0	0	8	0
California ⁶	13	19	75	94	0	1	7	11
Total.....	218	849	986	1,562	22	16	669	633
First 37 weeks of year⁴.....	2,040	7,273	187,451	184,983	6,190	5,423	9,268	12,104

¹ New York City only.

² Week ended earlier than Saturday.

³ Rocky Mountain spotted fever, week ended Sept. 12, 1936, 6 cases, as follows: Maryland, 2; North Carolina, 4.

⁴ Typhus fever, week ended Sept. 12, 1936, 73 cases, as follows: Georgia, 40; Florida, 3; Alabama, 7; Mississippi, 1; Louisiana, 1; Texas, 20; California, 1.

⁵ Exclusive of Oklahoma City and Tulsa.

⁶ The totals have been corrected.

SUMMARY OF MONTHLY REPORTS FROM STATES

The following summary of cases reported monthly by States is published weekly and covers only those States from which reports are received during the current week.

State	Menin- gococ- cus menin- gitis	Diph- theria	Infu- enza	Mala- ria	Measles	Pel- lagra	Polio- mye- litis	Scarlet fever	Small- pox	Ty- phoid fever
<i>June 1936</i>										
Puerto Rico.....		44	316	751	265		1		0	64
<i>July 1936</i>										
Colorado.....	1	8			32			56	3	12
Hawaii Territory.....	2	6	215		5		0	1	0	3
<i>August 1936</i>										
Arkansas.....		16	11	311		32	1	16	0	55
Indiana.....	7	38	20	2	8		4	68	1	43
Iowa.....	8	13	3	1	3		6	79	7	22
Nebraska.....	2	21			21		3	43		6
North Carolina.....	7	92	11		16	106	9	78	1	129
Rhode Island.....		1			5		1	26	0	4
Wyoming.....		2			2		0	23	7	4

Summary of Monthly Reports from States—Continued

June 1936		August 1936		August 1936—Continued	
Puerto Rico:	Cases	Chicken pox:	Cases	Rabies in animals:	Cases
Chicken pox.....	8	Arkansas.....	14	Indiana.....	44
Dysentery.....	170	Indiana.....	9	Rocky Mountain spotted fever:	
Filariasis.....	2	Iowa.....	15	North Carolina.....	9
Leprosy.....	1	Nebraska.....	27	Septic sore throat:	
Mumps.....	12	North Carolina.....	14	Nebraska.....	1
Ophthalmia neonatorum.....	3	Rhode Island.....	17	North Carolina.....	16
Puerperal septicemia.....	6	Wyoming.....	6	Rhode Island.....	2
Tetanus.....	6	Dysentery:		Wyoming.....	2
Tetanus, infantile.....	3	Iowa (bacillary).....	1	Tularaemia:	
Trachoma.....	4	North Carolina (bacillary).....	2	Arkansas.....	1
Whooping cough.....	40	Rhode Island.....	2	Iowa.....	1
Yaws.....	1	Epidemic encephalitis:		Wyoming.....	5
		Iowa.....	3	Typhus fever:	
		Rhode Island.....	1	North Carolina.....	1
		German measles:		Undulant fever:	
		North Carolina.....	16	Arkansas.....	2
		Rhode Island.....	23	Indiana.....	1
		Mumps:		Iowa.....	15
		Arkansas.....	14	North Carolina.....	3
		Indiana.....	16	Rhode Island.....	1
		Iowa.....	28	Whooping cough:	
		Nebraska.....	103	Arkansas.....	9
		Rhode Island.....	23	Indiana.....	86
		Wyoming.....	12	Iowa.....	50
		Ophthalmia neonatorum:		Nebraska.....	92
		North Carolina.....	8	North Carolina.....	124
		Rhode Island.....	1	Rhode Island.....	71
		Paratyphoid fever:		Wyoming.....	6
		North Carolina.....	3		

July 1936

Colorado:	
Chicken pox.....	15
Mumps.....	61
Typhus fever.....	1
Whooping cough.....	172
Hawaii Territory:	
Chicken pox.....	21
Dysentery (amoebic).....	1
Leprosy.....	3
Mumps.....	93
Paratyphoid fever.....	2
Typhus fever.....	4
Whooping cough.....	17

Cases of Venereal Diseases Reported for July 1936

These reports are published monthly for the information of health officers in order to furnish current data as to the prevalence of the venereal diseases. The figures are taken from reports received from State and city health officers. They are preliminary and are therefore subject to correction. It is hoped that the publication of these reports will stimulate more complete reporting of these diseases.

Reports from States

	Syphilis		Gonorrhea	
	Cases reported during month	Monthly case rates per 10,000 population	Cases reported during month	Monthly case rates per 10,000 population
Alabama.....	991	3.50	284	1.00
Arizona.....	16	.41	68	1.76
Arkansas.....	210	1.05	102	.51
California.....	1,362	2.42	1,398	2.48
Colorado ¹				
Connecticut.....	217	1.26	1.40	.82
Delaware.....	154	6.02	44	1.72
District of Columbia.....	220	3.70	236	3.97
Florida.....	308	1.91	113	.70
Georgia.....	1,112	3.32	564	1.69
Idaho.....	13	.27	47	.98
Illinois.....	1,500	1.92	1,007	1.29
Indiana.....	104	.30	77	.22
Iowa.....	94	.37	159	.63
Kansas.....	124	.67	84	.45
Kentucky ²				
Louisiana.....	278	1.31	170	.80
Maine.....	42	.50	57	.67
Maryland.....	892	5.34	254	1.52
Massachusetts.....	476	1.09	548	1.25
Michigan.....	463	.99	530	1.14
Minnesota.....	315	1.20	309	1.18
Mississippi.....	1,378	7.03	2,056	10.48
Missouri.....	261	.67	245	.63
Montana ²				
Nebraska.....	42	.31	93	.68
Nevada ¹				
New Hampshire.....	10	.20	19	.33
New Jersey.....	581	1.35	260	.61
New Mexico.....	73	1.82	39	.97
New York.....	8,641	6.70	1,727	1.34

See footnotes at end of table.

Reports from States—Continued

	Syphilis		Gonorrhea	
	Cases reported during month	Monthly case rates per 10,000 population	Cases reported during month	Monthly case rates per 10,000 population
North Carolina.....	1,939	5.67	440	1.29
North Dakota.....	7	.10	84	1.20
Ohio.....	604	.99	295	.44
Oklahoma.....	148	.59	210	.84
Oregon.....	38	.38	97	.96
Pennsylvania.....	324	.32	195	.19
Rhode Island.....	86	1.29	53	.78
South Carolina.....	200	.99	286	1.42
South Dakota.....	10	.15	42	.62
Tennessee.....	917	3.16	468	1.68
Texas.....	473	.78	172	.28
Utah.....				
Vermont.....	34	.90	53	1.41
Virginia.....	478	1.81	201	.99
Washington.....	138	.85	241	1.48
West Virginia.....	177	.97	77	.42
Wisconsin.....	24	.08	188	.65
Wyoming.....				
Total.....	25,536	2.09	13,812	1.13

Reports from cities of 200,000 population or over

Akron, Ohio.....	26	0.96	17	0.63
Atlanta, Ga. ¹				
Baltimore, Md.....	471	5.71	156	1.89
Birmingham, Ala.....	144	5.10	60	2.13
Boston, Mass.....	208	2.63	222	2.81
Buffalo, N. Y. ²				
Chicago, Ill.....	922	2.53	647	1.81
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	88	1.89	60	1.29
Cleveland, Ohio.....	200	2.15	118	1.27
Columbus, Ohio.....	40	1.31	19	.62
Dallas, Tex.....	76	2.62	19	.66
Dayton, Ohio ³				
Denver, Colo.....	23	.78	34	1.15
Detroit, Mich.....	161	.93	205	1.18
Houston, Tex. ⁴	253	7.55	82	2.45
Indianapolis, Ind.....	32	.85	40	1.06
Jersey City, N. J. ⁵				
Kansas City, Mo.....	50	1.19	5	.12
Los Angeles, Calif.....	367	2.56	416	2.91
Louisville, Ky.....	281	8.67	187	5.77
Memphis, Tenn.....	161	6.03	65	2.43
Milwaukee, Wis.....	11	.18	18	.29
Minneapolis, Minn.....	73	1.50	89	1.83
Newark, N. J.....	295	6.37	108	2.83
New Orleans, La. ²				
New York, N. Y.....	6,450	8.83	1,238	1.70
Oakland, Calif. ¹				
Omaha, Nebr.....	16	.73	13	.59
Philadelphia, Pa.....	211	1.06	60	.30
Portland, Oreg. ¹				
Providence, R. I. ¹				
Rochester, N. Y. ¹				
St. Louis, Mo.....	109	1.30	87	1.04
St. Paul, Minn.....	42	1.49	50	1.77
San Antonio, Tex. ¹				
San Francisco, Calif.....	134	2.00	153	2.36
Seattle, Wash.....	68	1.79	105	2.77
Syracuse, N. Y. ¹				
Toledo, Ohio.....	45	1.48	33	1.06
Washington, D. C. ¹	220	4.43	236	4.75

¹ Not reporting.² No report for current month.³ Only cases of syphilis in the infectious stage are reported.⁴ Reported by the Jefferson Davis Hospital. Physicians are not required to report venereal diseases.⁵ Reported by social hygiene clinic.

WEEKLY REPORTS FROM CITIES

City reports for week ended Sept. 5, 1936

This table summarizes the reports received weekly from a selected list of 140 cities for the purpose of showing a cross section of the current urban incidence of the communicable diseases listed in the table. Weekly reports are received from about 700 cities, from which the data are tabulated and filed for reference.

State and city	Diphtheria cases	Influenza		Measles cases	Pneumonia deaths	Scarlet fever cases	Small-pox cases	Tuberculosis deaths	Typhoid fever cases	Whooping cough cases	Deaths, all causes
		Cases	Deaths								
Maine:											
Portland.....	0		0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	18
New Hampshire:											
Concord.....	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
Manchester.....	0		0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	7
Nashua.....	0			0		0	0		0	0	
Vermont:											
Barre.....											
Burlington.....	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9
Rutland.....	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7
Massachusetts:											
Boston.....	1		0	7	6	8	0	9	1	46	183
Fall River.....	0		0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	19
Springfield.....	0		0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	31
Worcester.....	0		0	1	4	4	0	2	0	27	35
Rhode Island:											
Pawtucket.....											
Providence.....	0		0	0	2	6	0	2	2	18	42
Connecticut:											
Bridgeport.....	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	3	23
Hartford.....	0		0	0	0	2	0	2	0	5	128
New Haven.....	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	34
New York:											
Buffalo.....	1		1	4	3	6	0	11	1	3	139
New York.....	11	4	3	40	61	19	0	74	14	93	1,143
Rochester.....	0		0	0	0	0	0	3	0	7	65
Syracuse.....	0		0	0	0	1	0	1	0	26	41
New Jersey:											
Camden.....	0		0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	26
Newark.....	0		0	2	2	2	0	6	1	18	76
Trenton.....	0		0	0	1	0	0	2	0	1	35
Pennsylvania:											
Philadelphia.....	0	2	1	2	14	15	0	25	3	86	343
Pittsburgh.....	2	1	0	1	13	8	0	3	3	41	127
Reading.....	0		0	0	1	0	0	0	0	17	27
Scranton.....	0			1		2	0		0	2	
Ohio:											
Cincinnati.....											
Cleveland.....	4	5	0	1	6	17	0	8	1	54	155
Columbus.....	1		0	0	1	4	0	3	0	6	64
Toledo.....	0		0	2	1	0	0	5	0	23	57
Indiana:											
Anderson.....	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7
Fort Wayne.....	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	18
Indianapolis.....	2		0	2	5	5	0	7	0	1	73
Muncie.....	0		0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	7
South Bend.....	0		0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	12
Terre Haute.....	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	16
Illinois:											
Alton.....	0		0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	13
Chicago.....	10		0	1	26	33	0	34	3	58	555
Elgin.....	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	5
Moline.....	0		1	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	6
Springfield.....	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	1	18
Michigan:											
Detroit.....	2		0	7	13	11	0	23	5	80	222
Flint.....	0		0	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	22
Grand Rapids.....	0		0	0	0	2	0	0	0	4	23
Wisconsin:											
Kenosha.....	0		0	0	0	5	0	1	0	3	5
Madison.....	0		0	1	0	2	0	0	0	3	21
Milwaukee.....	0		0	1	6	2	0	3	1	65	92
Racine.....	0		0	0	1	3	0	0	0	0	11
Superior.....	0		0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2
Minnesota:											
Duluth.....	0		0	1	0	1	0	2	2	7	28
Minneapolis.....	0		0	0	1	3	0	2	0	1	92
St. Paul.....	0		0	0	4	6	0	2	0	13	43

City reports for week ended Sept. 5, 1936—Continued

State and city	Influenza		Measles cases	Pneumonia deaths	Scarlet fever cases	Small-pox cases	Tuberculosis deaths	Typhoid fever cases	Whooping cough cases	Deaths, all causes
	Cases	Deaths								
Iowa:										
Cedar Rapids	0		0		0	0		0	1	
Davenport	0		0		0	0		0	0	
Des Moines	0		0		0	0		0	0	30
Sioux City	1		0		0	1		0	0	
Waterloo	0		0		0	0		0	0	
Missouri:										
Kansas City	0	0	0	3	0	0	5	0	0	78
St. Joseph	1	0	0	2	0	0	3	1	5	35
St. Louis	4	0	0	1	3	0	14	5	14	211
North Dakota:										
Fargo	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
Grand Forks	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Minot	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	7
South Dakota:										
Aberdeen	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Sioux Falls	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6
Nebraska:										
Omaha	6		1	2	1	0	3	0	1	64
Kansas:										
Topeka	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	
Wichita	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	24
Delaware:										
Wilmington	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	1	26
Maryland:										
Baltimore	0	2	1	9	13	4	0	17	2	107
Cumberland	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	5
Frederick	0		0	0	1	0	0	0	0	4
District of Columbia:										
Washington	0	0	1	3	6	0	3	0	26	118
Virginia:										
Lynchburg	3	0	1	1	1	0	2	0	0	13
Norfolk	1	0	2	1	0	0	1	0	0	23
Richmond	1	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	3	60
Roanoke	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9
West Virginia:										
Charleston	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	11
Huntington	2	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	
Wheeling	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	8
North Carolina:										
Gastonia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Raleigh	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	15
Wilmington	3	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	14
Winston-Salem	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7
South Carolina:										
Charleston	0	0	0	4	0	0	2	0	0	26
Florence	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Greenville	2	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	12
Georgia:										
Atlanta	0	3	0	8	0	0	3	3	0	71
Brunswick	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Savannah	3	0	0	1	0	0	4	4	1	35
Florida:										
Miami	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	35
Tampa	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	28
Kentucky:										
Ashland	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	21
Covington	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6
Lexington	0	0	4	2	0	0	2	0	0	19
Louisville	0	0	1	3	1	0	4	1	3	79
Tennessee:										
Knoxville	1	0	1	2	0	0	1	2	0	33
Memphis	0	0	1	2	0	0	5	2	1	77
Nashville	1	0	0	0	2	0	5	0	0	56
Alabama:										
Birmingham	1	1	0	0	3	0	4	4	1	55
Mobile	2	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	22
Montgomery	1		0		0	0		0	0	
Arkansas:										
Fort Smith	0		0		0	0		0	0	
Little Rock	0	0	0	3	0	0	2	0	0	0
Louisiana:										
Lake Charles	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	8
New Orleans	1	1	1	0	11	0	10	8	1	154
Oklahoma:										
Oklahoma City	3	0	0	3	1	0	3	2	0	43

City reports for week ended Sept. 5, 1936—Continued

State and city	Diphtheria cases	Influenza		Measles cases	Pneumonia deaths	Scarlet fever cases	Small-pox cases	Tuberculosis deaths	Typhoid fever cases	Whooping cough cases	Deaths, all causes
		Cases	Deaths								
Texas:											
Dallas.....	3	0	2	2	2	3	0	1	1	3	54
Galveston.....	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	15
Houston.....	0	1	0	0	4	0	0	4	0	0	74
San Antonio.....	1	1	1	1	3	0	0	6	0	0	51
Montana:											
Billings.....	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	3
Great Falls.....	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	8
Helena.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
Missoula.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	7
Idaho:											
Boise.....	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	11
Colorado:											
Colorado Springs.....	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	11
Denver.....	3	0	2	4	3	0	2	1	35	0	85
Pueblo.....	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	5
New Mexico:											
Albuquerque.....	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	8	1	0	20
Utah:											
Salt Lake City.....	0	0	1	1	1	5	0	0	0	9	27
Nevada:											
Reno.....											
Washington:											
Seattle.....	0	0	1	2	1	0	3	0	0	0	81
Spokane.....	0	0	2	3	3	0	3	0	3	0	34
Tacoma.....	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	
Oregon:											
Portland.....	0	0	1	4	2	0	4	0	0	0	80
Salem.....	0		0		0		0	0	0		
California:											
Los Angeles.....	10	8	0	3	11	6	0	32	2	48	258
Sacramento.....	1		1	1	7	0	2	2	2	27	25
San Francisco.....	1		0	4	11	16	0	5	2	27	159

State and city	Meningococcus meningitis		Polio-myelitis cases	State and city	Meningococcus meningitis		Polio-myelitis cases
	Cases	Deaths			Cases	Deaths	
Massachusetts:				Maryland:			
Boston.....	0	0	2	Baltimore.....	1	2	0
New York:				Virginia:			
New York.....	4	1	6	Lynchburg.....	0	0	2
Rochester.....	0	0	2	Roanoke.....	0	0	1
Syracuse.....	0	0	2	West Virginia:			
New Jersey:				Wheeling.....	1	0	0
Newark.....	1	1	0	North Carolina:			
Pennsylvania:				Winston-Salem.....	1	0	0
Philadelphia.....	0	0	1	Georgia:			
Reading.....	1	1	0	Atlanta.....	1	1	0
Ohio:				Florida:			
Toledo.....	0	0	3	Miami.....	0	0	1
Indiana:				Tennessee:			
Indianapolis.....	0	0	1	Knoxville.....	0	1	2
Illinois:				Memphis.....	0	0	4
Chicago.....	3	1	13	Alabama:			
Springfield.....	0	0	1	Birmingham.....	0	0	3
Michigan:				Oklahoma:			
Detroit.....	1	1	3	Oklahoma City.....	0	1	0
Wisconsin:				Colorado:			
Kenosha.....	0	0	1	Denver.....	4	0	1
Madison.....	0	0	1	Washington:			
Milwaukee.....	0	0	1	Spokane.....	0	0	1
Superior.....	0	0	1	California:			
Minnesota:				Los Angeles.....	1	0	11
Minneapolis.....	1	1	0	Sacramento.....	1	0	1
Iowa:				San Francisco.....	0	0	1
Des Moines.....	0	0	1				
Missouri:							
St. Louis.....	1	1	2				

Epidemic encephalitis.—Cases: New York, 1; Louisville, 1; Great Falls, Mont., 5; Denver, 2.

Pellagra.—Cases: Boston, 1; Charleston, S. C., 3; Birmingham, 2; New Orleans, 1; Los Angeles, 1.

Rabies in man.—Deaths: Chicago, 1.

Typhus fever.—Cases: Atlanta, 1; Savannah, 4; Birmingham, 2.

FOREIGN AND INSULAR

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Communicable diseases—June 1936.—During the month of June 1936, certain communicable diseases were reported in Czechoslovakia as follows:

Disease	Cases	Deaths	Disease	Cases	Deaths
Anthrax.....	6	—	Paratyphoid fever.....	14	—
Cerebrospinal meningitis.....	16	2	Poliomyelitis.....	24	1
Chicken pox.....	120	—	Puerperal fever.....	36	16
Diphtheria.....	1,512	87	Scarlet fever.....	2,192	46
Dysentery.....	22	1	Trachoma.....	48	—
Influenza.....	17	—	Typhoid fever.....	305	13
Lethargic encephalitis.....	1	—	Typhus fever.....	23	—
Malaria.....	358	—			

EGYPT

Infectious diseases—Fourth quarter 1935.—During the fourth quarter of 1935, certain infectious diseases were reported in Egypt as follows:

Disease	Cases	Deaths	Disease	Cases	Deaths
Anthrax.....	3	1	Plague.....	5	4
Cerebrospinal meningitis.....	35	23	Poliomyelitis.....	2	—
Chicken pox.....	68	—	Puerperal septicemia.....	89	79
Diphtheria.....	785	407	Rabies.....	—	4
Dysentery.....	633	123	Scarlet fever.....	10	1
Erysipelas.....	692	145	Tetanus.....	92	77
Influenza.....	1,160	26	Tuberculosis (pulmonary).....	981	543
Leprosy.....	41	11	Typhoid fever.....	859	188
Malaria.....	3,603	30	Typhus fever.....	88	15
Measles.....	708	233	Undulant fever.....	6	—
Mumps.....	177	4	Whooping cough.....	218	25

Vital statistics—Fourth quarter 1935.—Following are vital statistics for the fourth quarter of 1935 in all places in Egypt having a health bureau:

Population.....	4,603,100	Deaths per 1,000 population.....	24.6
Live births.....	51,861	Deaths from diarrhea and enteritis under 2 years.....	5,620
Births per 1,000 population.....	45.1	Infant mortality per 1,000 live births.....	137
Stillbirths.....	1,031		
Total deaths (excluding stillbirths).....	28,319		

FRANCE

Vital statistics—First quarter 1936—Comparative.—Following are vital statistics for France for the first quarter of 1936, compared with the first quarter of 1935:

	First quarter, 1936	First quarter, 1935		First quarter, 1936	First quarter, 1935
Marriages.....	55,933	53,123	Deaths under 1 year.....	11,939	13,989
Live births.....	163,549	166,591			
Stillbirths.....	6,193	6,296	Total deaths.....	138,037	200,046

CHOLERA, PLAGUE, SMALLPOX, TYPHUS FEVER, AND YELLOW FEVER

From medical officers of the Public Health Service, American consuls, International Office of Public Health, Pan American Sanitary Bureau, health section of the League of Nations, and other sources. The reports contained in the following table must be considered as complete or final as regards either the list of countries included or the figures for the particular countries for which reports are given.

CHOLERA

[C indicates cases; D, deaths; P, present]

Place	Week ended—												
	June 1936			July 1936			August 1936						
	6	13	20	27	4	11	18	25	1	8	15	22	29
Ceylon:													
Batavia, 1													
India:													
Assam:													
Bassein:													
Bombay Presidency:													
Bombay:													
Calcutta:													
Central Provinces and Berar:													
Chittagong:													
Madras Presidency:													
Madras:													
Moulmein:													
Negapatam:													
Northwest Frontier Province:													
Punjab:													
Rangoon:													
Sind State:													
Tuticorin:													

Mar. 26-28, 1936
Apr. 25, 1936
Apr. 26, 1936
May 30, 1936

CHOLERA, PLAGUE, SMALLPOX, TYPHUS FEVER, AND YELLOW FEVER—Continued

PLAGUE¹

[C indicates cases; D, deaths; P, present]

Place	Week ended—												
	June 1936			July 1936			August 1936						
	6	13	20	27	4	11	18	25	1	8	15	22	29
Algeria:													
Bone.....													
Oran Department.....													
Philippville.....												1	
Argentine (see also table below): Bahia Blanca (vicinity of).....	2												1
Azores. (See table below.).....	1												
Basutoland (See also table below.).....													
Belgian Congo.....													
Brazil (See also table below.): Santos.....												2	1
Sao Paulo.....												1	
British East Africa:													
Kenya.....	22	9	11	12	7	4	1	5	3	10	2	6	
Tanganyika.....	4	5											
Uganda.....	44	62	57	16	29	25	25	22	25	18	13	30	
	42	58	55	24	28	25	22	21	25	17	12	28	
Ceylon:													
Anuradhapura.....	6	3	3	3	3			2					1
Columbo.....	3	3	3	3	3			1	2				
Plague-infected rats.....	2	3	8	2	1	1				1			
Hatton.....													
Mace.....													
Masthly.....													
Southern Province.....												1	
Wellgama.....													1

¹ Including plague in the United States and its possessions.² Suspected.³ Information dated Aug. 5, 1936, states that 4 cases of plague had been reported at Salta Province and 1 case at Tucuman Province, Argentina.⁴ Includes 1 suspected case.⁵ A report dated July 29, 1936, states that 23 cases of pneumonic plague with 18 deaths were reported in Sao Paulo, Brazil.

Place	Febru- ary 1936	March 1936	April 1936	May 1936	June 1936	July 1936	Place	Febru- ary 1936	March 1936	April 1936	May 1936	June 1936	July 1936
Argentina (see also table above):							Peru.....	19	10	15	5	2	4
Buenos Aires Province.....	2						Lambayeque Department.....	3	1	6	4	1	3
Salta Province.....						4	Libertad Department.....	1	3	6	1		1
San Luis Province.....			6				Lima Department.....	8	4	1			
Tucuman Province.....						1	Callao.....	2	1	1			
Azores.....	4		2	2			Plague-infected rats.....	2	P				
Brazil:							Piura Department.....	5	2	2			
Ceara State.....	7	54	1				Trujillo Department.....	5	2				
Pernambuco State.....		14					Senegal:						
Indochina (see also table above):							Dakar ¹⁵						2
Cambodia.....	2	1	1	1		4	Thies ¹⁵	1					1
Cochinchina.....						6	Tiyouane ¹⁴	1			2	1	1
Madagascar (central region).....	333	206	96	49	33		South-West Africa: Ovamboland.....			1	5	4	3
	353	196	95	47	36						23		

¹⁴ From Jan. 1 to Mar. 16, 1936.

¹⁵ Reports incomplete.

	12	15	24	12	21	2	1	12	1
Spain.....	C				21	2			
Straits Settlements: Singapore.....	C		6		4	1			
Sudan (Anglo-Egyptian).....	C	5							
Turkey.....	C						P		
Union of South Africa.....	C								

On vessels—Continued.

	Feb. 15, 1936	Mar. 10, 1936	Mar. 15, 1936	Mar. 18, 1936	Mar. 27, 1936	Apr. 2, 1936	Apr. 13, 1936
S. S. Korozez at Kamaran quarantine station.....	1 case						1 case
S. S. Korozez at Rangoon from Calcutta.....	1 case						1 case
S. S. City of London at Suez from Calcutta.....	2 cases						1 case
S. S. City of Adelaide at Rangoon from Calcutta.....	1 case						1 case
S. S. Kaseki Maru at Moji from Sh. nighal.....	1 case						1 case
S. S. Anzai Maru at Nagasaki from Dairen.....	1 case						1 case
S. S. Shutanai at Kobe from Shanghai.....	1 case						6 cases
S. S. Jintai Maru at Moji from Hongay.....	1 case						1 case
S. S. Kohai at Penang from Medras.....	1 case						1 case
S. S. Koye Akaru at Moji from Shanghai.....	1 case						2 cases

Place	Febru-ary 1936	March 1936	April 1936	May 1936	June 1936	July 1936
Angola.....	12	30	29			
Argentina (see also table above):						
Buenos Aires Province.....	4	7	12			
Entre Rios Province.....	5	1				
Juluy Province.....	7	3	3	9	6	
Religion Congo.....	237	198	135	75	188	
Bolivia.....	18	62	18	31	8	
China: Manchuria—Harbin.....	3					
Chosen.....	248	345	313	183	84	
Colombia (see also table above):						
Barranquilla.....	1	1			1	
Santa Marta.....	18	11				
Dahomey.....	1					
Ecuador: Guayaquil.....	24	30			30	
France.....	14	2	5	1	3	5
Guatemala.....	229	196	321	142	78	98
Indochina (see also table above):	31	15	30	19	10	8
Mexico (see also table above):						
Aguaascalientes State—						
Chihuahua State—Chihuahua.....	5	4	4	2		
Coahuila State—Torreon.....	1	1				
Colima State.....	1					
Mexico—Continued.						
Guajuato State.....			5			
Jalisco State—Guadalajara.....			70			
Lower California.....			43			
Mexico State.....			7			
Mexico, D. F.....			4			
Mexico City.....			18			
Morelos State.....			1			
Puebla State.....			2			
Puebla.....			8			
Quintana Roo.....			2			
San Luis Potosi State—San Luis Potosi.....			1			
Sonora State.....			8			
Tlaxcala State.....			1			
Morocco.....			1			
Mozambique.....			2			
Nyasaland.....			50			
Peru.....			7			
Portugal (see also table above):						
Salvador.....			8			
Turkey.....			13			
			1			

* Imported.

* For 3 weeks.

CHOLERA, PLAGUE, SMALLPOX, TYPHUS FEVER, AND YELLOW FEVER—Continued

TYPHUS FEVER—Continued

C indicates cases; D, deaths; P, present

Place	Feb- ruary 1936	March 1936	April 1936	May 1936	June 1936	July 1936	Place	Feb- ruary 1936	March 1936	April 1936	May 1936	June 1936	July 1936
Bolivia.....	115	110	75	33	46	15	Mexico (see also table above)—Con.	2	3	3	3		
China: Manchuria—Harbin.....	5	9	—	33	29	15	Puebla State: Puebla.....	C					
Chosen.....	128	259	312	225	25	—	Queretaro State.....	C		1	1		
Czechoslovakia.....	25	219	99	49	23	—	San Luis Potosi State: San Luis Potosi.....	6	6	3	3		
Finland.....	—	5	112	10	4	3	Tlaxcala State.....	30	7	45	26	9	6
Greece (see also table above).....	7	6	5	3	—	—	Morocco (see also table above).....	1	1	1	—	2	—
Guatemala.....	17	5	114	116	59	30	Panama Canal Zone.....	103	118	103	81	—	—
Latvia.....	—	5	—	—	—	—	Peru.....	1	1	1	—	—	—
Mexico (see also table above):	—	—	—	—	—	—	Portugal (see also table above).....	905	1,581	1,537	1,148	427	39
Aguascalientes State: Aguascal- ientes.....	5	5	5	5	—	—	Rumania.....	61	33	79	39	26	1
Durango State.....	1	1	—	—	—	—	Turkey.....	4	4	1	1	1	2
Guajalato State.....	16	56	2	—	—	—	Istanbul.....	—	—	—	—	—	—
Leon.....	2	20	—	—	—	—	Union of South Africa:	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mexico State.....	3	15	6	6	6	2	Cape Province.....	57	39	48	71	60	—
Mexico, D. F.....	73	52	40	2	—	—	Natal.....	2	3	1	2	1	—
Mexico City.....	—	—	30	26	—	—	Orange Free State.....	21	6	18	10	24	—
Oaxaca State.....	2	—	—	15	—	—	Transvaal.....	13	3	3	—	1	—
Yugoslavia.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	Yugoslavia.....	80	113	106	125	78	53

YELLOW FEVER

Place	Jan. 29- Feb. 29, 1936	Mar. 1-28, 1936	Mar. 29- Apr. 25, 1936	Week ended—														
				May 1936			June 1936			July 1936			August 1936					
				2	9	16	23	30	6	13	20	27	4	11	18	25	1	8
Bolivia: Santa Cruz Department. ¹																		
Brazil:																		
Amazonas State.....		1				1	1											
Maranhao State.....			2															
Matto Grosso State.....	2	1																
Minas Geraes State.....	11	7	2			3	1											
Parnaana State ²	11	7	2			3	1											
Sao Paulo State ³	0	19	3			1	6	2	2	3	1							
Colombia:	23	35	33															
Boyaca Department.....	3																	
Intendencia of Meta.....	3																	
Dahomey.....																		
Gold Coast.....																		
Koforidua.....			1															
Kumasi.....	1	1																
Preprawase.....																		
Ivory Coast: Vavua.....		1																
Nigeria: Kano.....		1																
Niger Territory: Fada N'Gourma.....			1															
Senegal:																		
Thies.....																		
Tivaouane ⁴						1	1											
Sudan (French): Kayes.....																		

¹ Yellow fever has been reported in Santa Cruz Department, Bolivia, as follows: For the month of February, 2 cases; March, 10 cases; April 1 case; May, 1 case; June, 2 cases; 2 cases, 2 deaths.
² Yellow fever has also been reported in Parnaana State, Feb. 10-25, 1936, 5 cases, 5 deaths; Sao Paulo State, no date given, 3 cases and 4 deaths. Mar. 24-31, 1936, includes 1 case of yellow fever reported in the city of Sao Paulo, Brazil.
³ Suspected.
⁴ During the week ended Sept. 12, 1936, 1 case of yellow fever was reported in Tivaouane, Senegal.